

RUBBER EXPORT TAX DEBATED

Fire-Gutted
Korean CityOperation On
Robert Taylor

San Francisco, Nov. 22. Robert Taylor, film star, underwent a two-hour abdominal operation at a hospital here today. His condition was announced as satisfactory. — United Press.

New Elections
Demanded By
Schumacher

Weldens, Nov. 22. The Socialist leader, Dr. Kurt Schumacher, encouraged by his party's victories in two state elections, today renewed demands for a new general election in Western Germany. Dr. Schumacher spoke today at a campaign meeting in Bavaria, where the new State Parliament will be elected on Sunday. Bavaria is the traditional stronghold of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Socialist Union. Strong gains for the Socialists in Sunday's voting would give considerable weight to the Socialist anti-rearmament campaign. — United Press.

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GREGORY PECK
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Directed by King Vidor

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First Run in Hong Kong

Directed by René Clair

Directed by René Clair

Directed by René Clair

Secretary Of State
Justifies Decision
Made By MalayaTYPHOON
HAVOC IN
VISAYANS

Manila, Nov. 23. The typhoon which swept the Visayan Islands in the Central Philippines and Northern Mindanao early this week killed six persons and destroyed about 500 houses, leaving more than 3,000 persons homeless, according to reports reaching Manila.

The reports are incomplete and the death toll may be higher when further information is received.

Damage was especially heavy in Bohol Island, where at least 300 houses were verified destroyed and about 1,500 persons made homeless, reports to the Red Cross in Manila said. Iloilo province also was hard hit. Red Cross relief operations are proceeding.

A sailboat from Dinagat Island was caught by the typhoon and wrecked in Surigao Strait. The boat's entire cargo of copra and corn was lost but its crew of 28 men were saved.

The Good Shepherd's Orphanage at Buenavista in Cebu Island, which houses 147 orphans and 61 babies, also was heavily damaged. Hundreds of fruit-bearing plants which helped support the children were destroyed.

Landslides were reported to be obstructing traffic at some places in Bohol. Telephone communications between Iloilo City and points north were disrupted by the storm.

Thirty houses were destroyed in Cebu City and 40 were damaged in Bacolod City, affecting 50 families. Red Cross workers have set up relief distribution centres at points throughout Bohol. — United Press.

ACHESON
ANSWERS
CRITICS

Washington, Nov. 22. Mr. Dean Acheson revealed today that he has been consulting with Republican Congressional leaders on all phases of United States foreign policy and will be glad to confer with them, including Senator Robert Taft.

The State Secretary, target of mounting Republican criticism, also expressed the opinion that he will co-operate with the Republicans in the coming sessions of the Congress—the "Lame Duck" session of the 81st Congress which reconvenes next Monday and the new 82nd Congress which meets on January 3rd. The Republicans have complained that Mr. Acheson excluded Republicans in the formation of policies for the Far East.

He sought to correct interpretations that his speech on Friday night about "re-examination" was an attack on Senator Taft. Senator Taft has called for Congressional re-examination of State Department policies. He complained that persons interpreted his speech as opposing Congressional re-examination of his policies. He said that continuing re-examination of his policies is what he wants. — United Press.

London, Nov. 22. Mr. James Griffiths, the Colonial Secretary, outlined in the House of Commons today steps which had been taken by the Government before the announcement of the new rubber tax was made on November 4. The tax is due to come into operation on January 1.

He was replying to questions from Mr. N. Macpherson (National Liberal) and Mr. Leonard D. Gammans (Conservative). Both of them wanted to know what consultations had taken place beforehand with rubber growers, packers and shippers and estate workers.

Mr. Griffiths said in reply: "Before the announcement of the new duty on November 4, a tentative scale was put forward at an informal meeting with representatives of the rubber industry on September 9. A letter was sent on September 12 to the United Planting Association of Malaya, the Malayan Estate Owners Association, the Malayan Planting Industry and Employment Association and the Chambers of Commerce. The letter was published in the local press. An open invitation to submit views was given in the Legislative Council, in which small owners are represented, on September 29. As a result, local representations from all sections of the rubber industry were received and considered."

"Further consultations with the industry is now proceeding locally."

Mr. Griffiths added that a communiqué had been published, and these representations were now being considered.

WHAT JUSTIFICATION

Mr. Gammans then asked: "What then is the justification, for the statement made at Kuala Lumpur by the rubber associations that no real consultations took place before the price was fixed?"

Mr. Griffiths replied: "I hope I have proved to the House that there were ample consultations. Mr. James Harrison (Labour) asked: 'May we take it that the Colonial Secretary does not accept the idea that the imposition of a tax was wrong and improper in the circumstances?'"

Mr. Griffiths replied: "I think the Government and the people of Malaya are entitled to increase their revenue from this increased prosperity, and they need the money badly because of the present emergency."

Mr. Gammans then asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware of the grave risks of the smuggling of rubber to Siam and Indonesia as a result of the wide differential between the internal and external value of rubber which would arise from the imposition of the new rubber duty; and if he was satisfied that adequate service was available to prevent it.

RISK OF SMUGGLING

Mr. Griffiths: "There is some risk of smuggling of rubber to Thailand, but in view of the limited scale of communications it is not considered it could reach considerable proportions. 'There is no immediate likelihood of the differentiation in duty providing any inducement for smuggling rubber to Indonesia.'"

Mr. Gammans: "If the duty is fixed at anything like the level now suggested, the difference in price between Malaya, Indonesia and Thailand will be enormous and smuggling will spring up on a very large scale."

Mr. Griffiths: "The fact that there is a risk of smuggling is no conclusive reason against the new duty."

Sir Richard Acland (Labour) said that some of the proceeds of the rubber industry must be available for special purposes in Malaya.

Mr. Griffiths replied that the procedure established by law was for rates of export duty to be fixed by press proclamation by the Executive, under powers conferred by the Customs proclamation of September 1943, which were ratified by the Legislative Council on February 24, 1949.

In this instance, in view of the importance of the new duty, the Government has given advance notice of its intention to raise the duty, but has not yet formally promulgated the new rates in the Gazette.

Full opportunity for local discussion was being given, and it was possible that the question might be raised by members in the Legislative Council, which is now in session. — Reuters.

Ex-convicts
Suspected
Of Beating

Fairfield, Conn., Nov. 22. Ex-convicts Joseph Jarasko, 31, and Stanley Sull, 32, were sought on Wednesday as suspects in the savage beating of Mrs. Idonah Slade Perkins, 65.

The socially prominent estranged wife of a Manila attorney identified pictures of the two men from her hospital bed. She told the police, according to Lieutenant Christian Schick, they "looked her for a ride" and left her for dead beside the highway.

Sull, described by the police as a South Norwalk real estate man, was paroled from the State prison in 1945 after serving eight years of a 15 to 20 years armed robbery sentence.

Records showed, according to Schick, that Jarasko, whom Mrs. Perkins said she knew as "Ginsberg," last lived in Bridgeport and had been convicted on various charges, including resisting arrest and stealing an automobile.

Schick said doctors advised against questioning Mrs. Perkins until her condition improved. — United Press.

Gibraltar, Nov. 22.

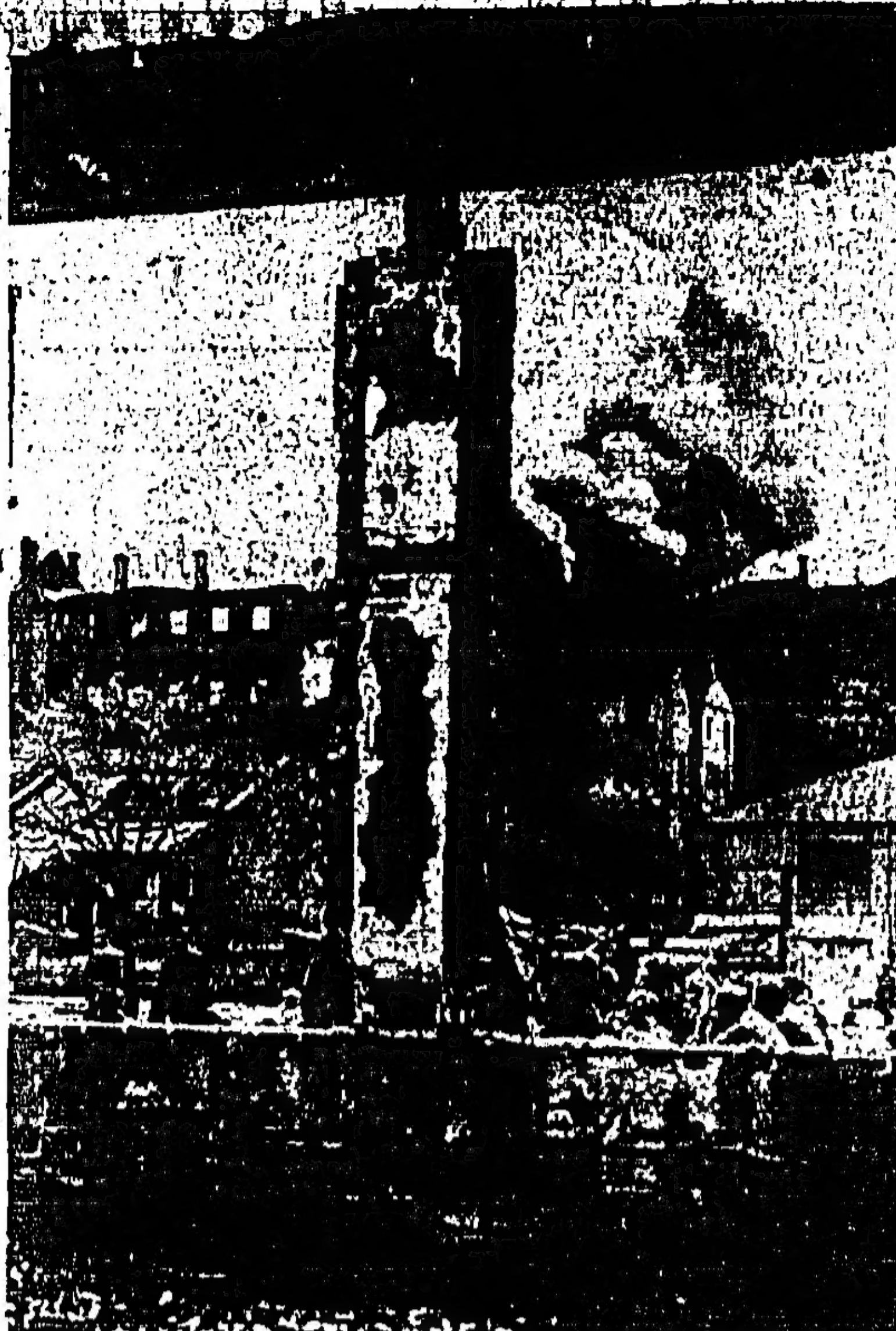
A salute of 21 guns greeted the Duke of Edinburgh when he arrived here from Malta by air this afternoon. He flew in a Viking of the King's Flight, escorted by four Royal Air Force Halifax bombers. — Reuters.

The Struggle To
Outlaw War

New York, Nov. 22.

The Times, discussing various peace resolutions adopted by or now before the General Assembly, said today these pronouncements "are part of mankind's vast and never-ending struggle to outlaw and prevent war, to construct adequate machinery for that purpose and to hammer out those principles on which all men of goodwill can unite and to thwart and punish an aggressor."

The paper said: "That is no doubt the only way in which mankind hopes the peace in order to be maintained. It is the only way in which the world can be saved from the horrors of a new world war."



While the inferno rages in a building across the square, weary American troops pause for a smoke among the wreckage of a fire-gutted Korean city. — (Express Photo).

BIG FIVE MEETING
SOUGHT BY WORLD
PEACE CONGRESS

Warsaw, Nov. 22.

The "World Peace Congress" closed its six-day session here today with a call for a meeting of the five Great Powers to "discuss and iron out current difficulties."

A long manifesto declared that "the power of the peace-loving people throughout the world is great enough and the voices of free men strong enough for us to secure a speedy meeting of the Great Powers."

The Congress decided to appoint a "World Council for Peace," composed of peoples of all nations, and to "draw the attention of the United Nations to its existence."

CALL FOR
FEDERATION
OF EUROPE

Strasbourg, France, Nov. 22.

Edouard Bonnetous, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, on Wednesday warned against counting on the German people to serve as "cannon fodder" for the rest of Europe in case of another world war.

The important French member of the European Assembly said only real European union or federation can prevent a return to the German nostalgia for the Eternal German Reich and the magnetism of Communist East Germany which might lead to another Hitlerite Germany.

M. Bonnetous spoke as the Germans, especially the German Socialists, rejected all suggestions that Germany should join Europe.

M. Bonnetous criticized Britain for its unwillingness to move faster towards real federation of Europe. Like many other speakers he urged that this organization move ahead even without Britain.

He said the recent elections prove many Germans don't want to serve as cannon fodder for the rest of Europe in case of another war. He added: "It is necessary to give the Germans, and especially the

The resolution calls for the appointment of an International Commission to "examine crimes against humanity committed in Korea and in particular to examine the question of the responsibility of General MacArthur."

The Congress said that the Korean war should be dealt with by the full Security Council, including representatives of Communist China, and also called for an end of foreign intervention in Formosa and Vietnam (Indo-China).

The declaration urged the reduction of all armed forces, unconditional prohibition of atom weapons and bacteriological and chemical warfare, and an end to racial discrimination and peace with a united, demilitarized Germany.

It condemned the "remilitarization of Germany and the sabotaging of the demilitarization of Japan" as a "grave threat to peace."

A resolution defining aggression said that "the aggressor is the State which first used armed force, under any pretext, against another State."

"No political, economic or strategic considerations, no pretext based on the internal situation of a State, can justify armed intervention," the resolution said. — Reuters.

German youth, a purpose to live and fight for. The idea of European union is the only way. Otherwise Western Germany can never avoid the attraction of Communist East Germany and the nostalgia for the Eternal German Reich. Europe must triumph over German feeling for a restoration of Hitlerite Germany. — United Press.

4 SHOWS DAILY

LIBERTY

The Perfect Murder?

"DUAL ALIBI"

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SPECIAL TIMES: 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Man of Science... or Menace to Society?
Robert BEATTY
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Produced and Directed by CAROL REED
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WEBB-CRAIN-LOY
CLEAR DOZEN

THE PERFECT MURDER

THE PERFECT MURDER

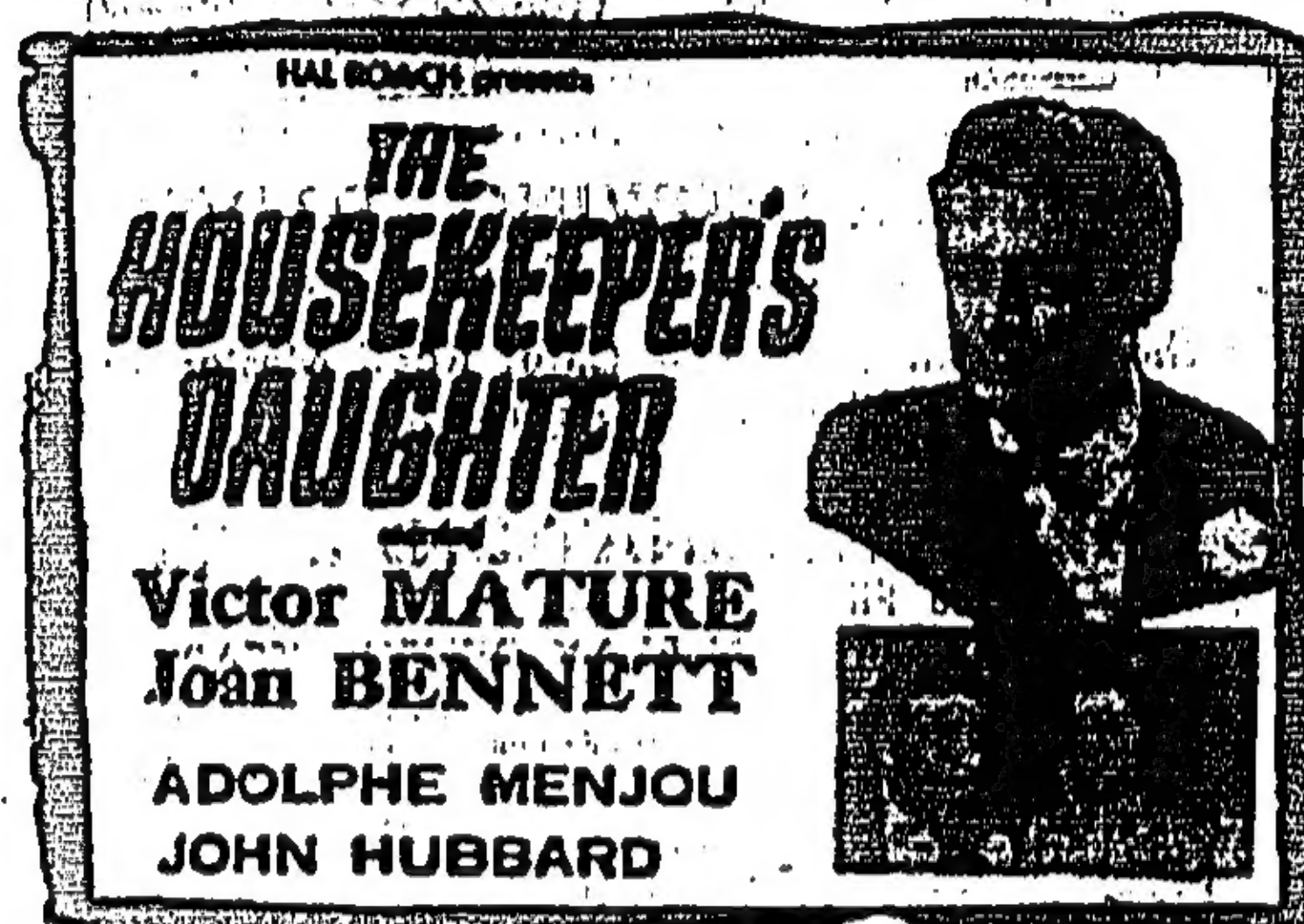
THE PERFECT MURDER

THE PERFECT MURDER

THE PERFECT MURDER

SHOWING
TO-DAY**QUEENS**
AIR-CONDITIONEDAT 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30
P.M.

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OVER!
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ONLY**ALHAMBRA**
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P.M.

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Please Note the Showing Time for To-day only
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ONLY**MAJESTIC**
AIR-CONDITIONEDAt 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.30
P.M.SID
FIELDMARGARET
LOCKWOOD**CARDBOARD CAVALIER**with Mary Clare Jerry Desmond Edmund Willard
ADDED! LATEST WARNER PATHE NEWS

OPENS TO-MORROW! "FAUST and the DEVIL" Starring Italo TAJO • Nelly CORRADI

KING'S LIBERTY

COMING ATTRACTION

JOHN FORD'S

**DON IDDON'S DIARY**

THERE is trouble again in Paradise. It is more than seven years since Sir Harry Oakes, the multi-millionaire master of the Bahamas, was murdered. The case is still hot and smoking. Today a coloured taxi-driver, Nicholas Musgrove, is on trial, charged with attempting to extort £40,000 from Lady Oakes, widow of the murdered tycoon.

According to the prosecution, two letters were written last May 15 and 16, and three telephone calls made on May 15, 16, and 17, threatening Lady Oakes with grievous harm and death.

The island bubbles and seethes with gossip, and the ghost of Sir Harry will not rest.

Grim guessing

EVER since I arrived here in Nassau, intending to write a travel column about one of the world's most enchanting spots, the Oakes case has been an insistent intruder.

Alfred de Marigny, the son-in-law, who was married to Nancy, Sir Harry's pretty daughter, was acquitted of the murder after an involved trial, and he has departed and is almost forgotten.

Instead, other names are constantly being brought into the conversation at the tourist bar, country club, at the tourist bar, "Dirty Dick's" in the lounge of the swaggers, the Royal Victoria and the Port Montagu. All day and half the night the gruesome guessing game goes on—who killed Sir Harry? Who battered in the head of the goldmine millionaire?

Many amateur detectives believe that the mysterious murder, last April, of an American woman, Betty Ellen Renner, aged 37, on a deserted road five miles from the heart of Nassau, is linked with the baronet's violent death.

Mrs Renner, who worked in a Government office in Washington, came here for a holiday, but told friends she was investigating the Oakes case. She went on a cycling trip to the northeastern end of New Providence Island, on which Nassau is situated. She never came back.

Here body, half naked, was found in a water-hole just off the lonely country road. She had been battered and beaten and shoved into the makeshift well, where she drowned in the afternoon of April 19.

Today people tell me she was murdered because she knew "too much" about the Oakes case.

Place for pleasure

I HAVE discussed this murder with the authorities, and they say: "Nothing of the kind. She was set up by some hoodlum or killed by some native whom she might have engaged in conversation."

Around Christmas the prices really soar; you have to dig

That murder remains unsolved too.

But the gossip and the speculation persist. It is impossible to stay here without hearing the most extraordinary charges and slanders.

At least half a dozen people have told me mysteriously: "I know the name of Sir Harry Oakes's murderer—but enough said," and one resident even advised me: "Be careful and keep out of the case."

I have no intention of entering it. I am no Scotland Yard man, but I find it strange and almost sinister that the scented air of Nassau should be tainted with such gossip and fear.

The best thing Nassau could do would be to find the murderer or murderers and hang them, or forget about the whole business. Because this is a place for pleasure and leisure, not sudden death.

In many ways it is similar to Bermuda, but the climate is even better, the water brighter blue and green, the beaches whiter.

Prices are high

THE Bahamians are proud of their island and they have a right to be. It's as close to Utopia as you'll get this side of heaven. In all sorts of ways. There is, for instance, no income tax. Inheritance taxes are only two percent on personal property. And there is a great big bouncing boom.

Although November is not supposed to be the "season" as the snobs and the nobles tell me, Nassau is crowded with tourists, 90 percent of them Americans. There never has been such an invasion, such prosperity.

Nassau lives by and on tourists. It has no other means of support.

My own belief is that the prices are high. Even though it is off-season I am paying £5 per day for my room, 30s. for my steak, 6s. for my planter's punch, and 10s. for a two-mile taxi drive.

This is too much, and I am not surprised that some visitors say: "Nassau is a rich man's Paradise and a poor man's grave."

Around Christmas the prices really soar; you have to dig

The death that won't take a holiday—in a Paradise for tourists



in your pockets to bathe, sail, fish, or just keep alive.

Property is particularly expensive, and little beach-houses which cost £4,000 a few years ago now bring £12,000. The money made out of the tax-free real estate is prodigious.

These islands have always been lucky. When one source of income fails, another appears. Fortunes were made out of rum-running during America's Prohibition, and when the States went wet there came the tourists; then the war money financing bases here; and now the tourists again. Nassau is beautifully placed strategically, and the great liners and aircraft bring in visitors by the thousand.

The British Overseas Airways Corporation has just started a direct service from New York, and I flew here in less than four hours in a Stratocruiser as luxurious as a cocktail bar.

Our airways are doing a magnificent job here challenging the Americans for business. Oakes' Field is as British as Heathrow, decked with Union Jacks, crests, crowns, and imperial insignia.

For that matter, so is the whole island. Despite the influx of Americans the place remains proudly—even swashbucklingly—British.

There is no blaze of neon, no hot-dog stands, no soft-drink signs, and no hoop-la. The pillar-boxes are solid and red, the shops are on a modest Bond Street model.

Intensely British

ALMOST all the goods for sale here are British, and the local society is so intensely British that I have had difficulty in understanding the ultra-Mayfair accents.

But to understand Nassau properly you must realize that the white people have to cling most tenaciously to their culture and their heritage.

Out of Nassau's 30,000 people, nine-tenths are coloured. They are fine folk—happy, handsome, and intensely loyal. They have good jobs, fair houses, and they have a vote. (No women, either black or white, however, are allowed to vote.)

Is there any trouble between black and white? Very little.

The British have nothing to be ashamed of in their administration here. We are fortunate in our officials.

Chief Justice Oswald Bancroft, who took me around everywhere, is a handsome and distinguished man who has done great service for this island. And private citizens such as Miss Mary Mosley, who owns and runs the Nassau Guardian, have worked untiringly here, rate Miss Mosley as Nassau's "First Lady."

At the moment, owing to the sudden death of the Governor, Sir George Ritchie Sandford, the island has an Acting Governor, Frederick Anthony Evans, a handsome young man with a quick wit and a round of duties as long as your arm.

My suggestion

FORMALITY is strict and proper, but that is the way of the Colonies, and they know their own business. If I have any suggestions to make it would be to the merchants.

I suggest that the shopkeepers in Bay Street expand their premises, increase their stocks, and decrease their prices. Americans want to spend their dollars, but they want a bigger range of British goods, as in Bermuda, and more reasonable charges.

Hotels are building extensions and introducing air-conditioning—a necessity, in my view. The barons of Bay Street, Nassau's main thoroughfare, should do the same.

After all, the motto here is *Expulsi pirata restituta commercia*—The pirates are expelled, commerce restored. It would be unfortunate if the pirates were still to be found behind Nassau's shop counters.

And it would be unfortunate if there are any more unsolved murder cases. In Paradise everything should be perfect.

Footnote: In Nassau it is always June in January.

Princess Dances Until 4 a.m. At Sharman's Party

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret danced to candlelight—and kept on dancing till the small hours of the morning. They were the guests of honour at the farrow party for 72 people given by Miss Sharman Douglas, 22-year-old daughter of the retiring American Ambassador.

Princess Elizabeth in a deep rose taffeta full-skirted evening gown and three-quarter length ermine cape, was one of the first arrivals. She was in time for dinner.

Princess Margaret missed dinner. She was attending the 25th anniversary display of the Brady Girls' Club in St. Paul. At 10 o'clock, in a short dress of blue taffeta, she left St. Paul. At 11 o'clock she arrived for the dance in a gown of black lace with diamond brooch and ermine cape.

She was met at the door by hostess Miss Douglas, who wore a midnight-blue tulle crinoline with halter neckline.

The Princesses danced to seven-piece orchestra in the pastel ballroom of the Ambassador's official residence, in Prince's Gate, Kensington. Long white candles in silver candelabra shadowed the color of the deep red curtains and massed vases of yellow chrysanthemums.

At 11 o'clock it was the trot. At midnight, the waltz. At 1 a.m. the Princesses danced a Charleston. By 1 o'clock it was the turn of the waltz, and by 3 o'clock it was the turn of the waltz. Partners were Lord Ogilvie, Earl of Westmorland and Hon. Peter Ward.

But Princess Elizabeth, who had an early engagement next day, left the party at 1 o'clock. Princess Margaret danced the band stopped playing 4 o'clock.

Ambassador Lewis Douglas and Mrs Douglas reached the daughter's party at 11.15 p.m. They had been dining at Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin and Mrs Bevin.



ERMINE PRINCESS under her cape a gown of black lace.

WOMEN TO CROSS THE SAHARA

Miss June Capel (left) studies the route with Miss Joan Freeman. They set off by motor-truck from London next week.

Peking Radio Diatribes

Tokyo, Nov. 22. Peking Radio, alleged today that the United States was planning to "lighten the military encirclement of China by intervening in the Chinese Communist 'liberation' of Tibet.

The broadcast said: "The American imperialists are making every effort to obstruct the liberation of Tibet in order to obtain imperialist influence over Tibet so that it may turn Tibet into a military base for further aggression against China."

The radio, which yesterday claimed that the United States had

two young women leave London next week to drive to Johannesburg.

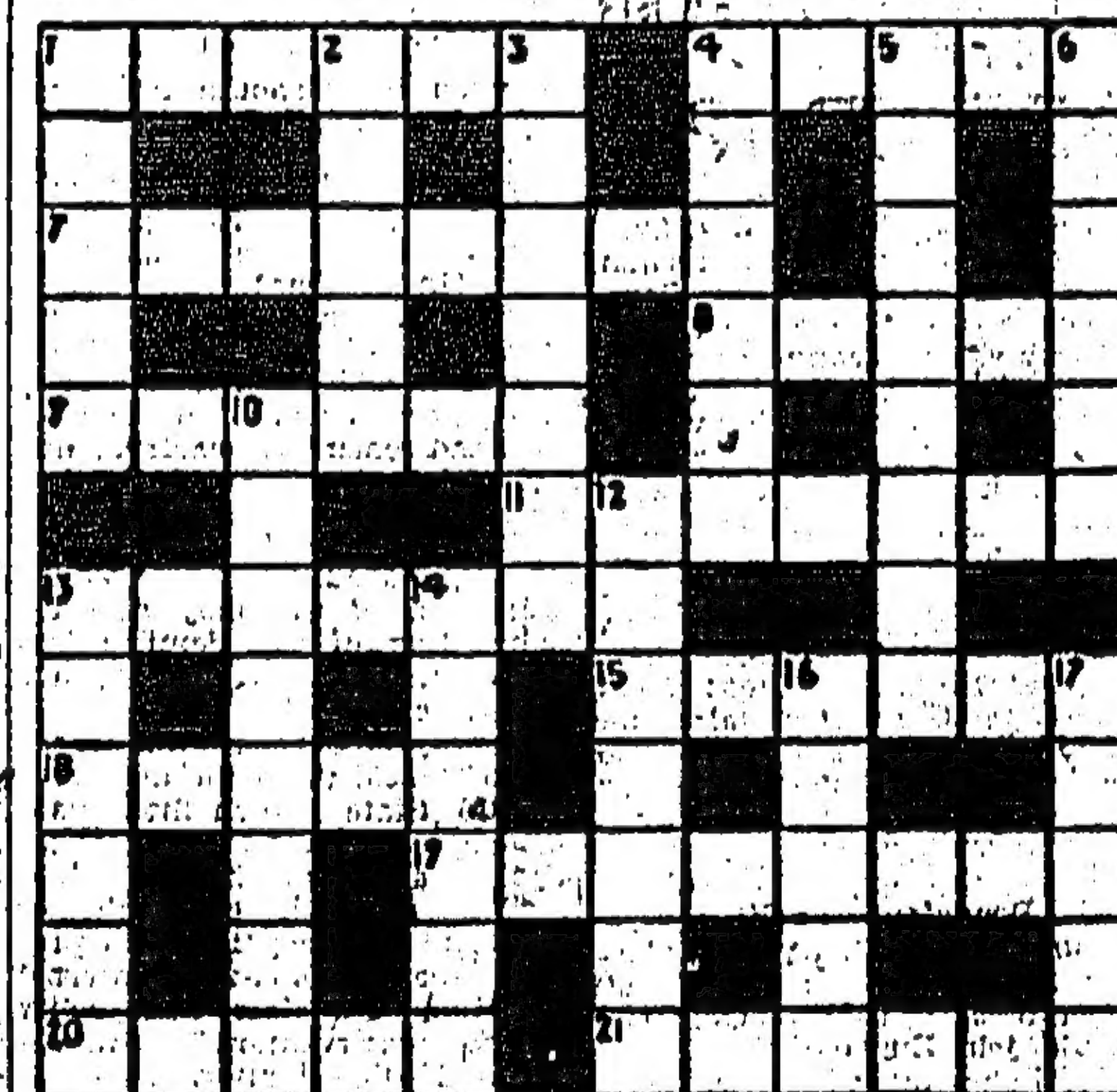
Miss June Capel, whose family have a sheep station in Australia, is a lively 27. On a Continental holiday last summer she met Miss Joan Freeman from South Africa.

To her Miss Capel disclosed a plan to drive her British car across North Africa to Suez, then ship it home.

Miss Freeman, dark-haired and 21, had another plan. With this she proposed the journey across the Sahara to Johannesburg, where her parents live.

The adventure will cost each about £200.

Eastern truces, today claimed Indo-China and Korea had become strongholds for American "encirclement of China in preparation of aggression against China."—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS**
- 1 Beach
 - 4 Involving
 - 7 Closely acquainted
 - 8 Humid
 - 9 Instigate
 - 11 Set on fire
 - 13 Imprisonment
 - 15 Comedown
 - 16 Sweet stuff
 - 19 Wanders about
 - 20 Abide
 - 21 Come out
- DOWN**
- 1 Rigid
 - 2 Nimble
 - 3 Violent
 - 4 Enemy
 - 5 Made complete atonement
 - 6 Arrested
 - 10 Charge on property
 - 12 Relevant
 - 13 Spirited
 - 14 Ordinary
 - 16 Evade
 - 17 Follow

WEDNESDAY'S CROSSWORD — Across: 1 Pomp, 4 Breadth, 5 Able, 6 Pier, 10 Instigate, 11 So-so, 12 Dog, 14 Sterile, 17 Inane, 19 Speed, 22 Ramble, 24 Rage, 27 Erve, 28 Simile, 29 Fall, 30 Scow, 31 Deleted, 32 Romp, Down: 2 Orison, 3 Pariah, 4 Billa, 5 Remote, 6 Alet, 7 Total, 12 Day, 13 Dawn, 19 Idea, 20 Ende, 22 Fiasco, 29 Preface, 31 Egoism, 32 Naive, 34 Olive, 35 Error.

FERDINAND

Some Sails Talk

By Milk

**ALDERSHOT TATTOO IS OFF**

Next year's revival of the Aldershot Tattoo, which was to have been the biggest and most colourful spectacle outside London in the Festival of Britain, has been cancelled. This decision was announced by Mr Strachey, Secretary for War, in a written reply.

He said the decision was made unavoidable by the Army commitments in 1951 and by the need to complete the new divisions recently announced. Smaller displays in 1951 were unlikely to be affected.

It was announced in the summer that a large-scale tattoo would take place in the Festival year, but it was officially signed two months later that the Aldershot tattoo would be revived, on a smaller scale.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



★ ★ ★

That Intriguing Fragrance!

New Way in Broadtail



Non-Redeemable

[illegible]

Clothes have more to do with the happiness of children than we can rightly realize. They should be pretty, slowly styled, and above all, should fit and not be made from heavy, bulky or growth. Let's a deep hem and wide margins for letting out, but don't make dresses for a child to "grow up to."

Gingham is now small checks and plaids, lined like waives in sturdy skirts and ideal for children's dresses and jumpers. Check dresses are worn with

Gingham in new small checks and plaids, linen-like weaves in sturdy fabrics are ideal for children's dresses and rompers. Solid shades may suit all ages.

Next Year's London Fashion Fortnight

As the Festival of Britain 1951 will attract large numbers of overseas visitors, plans are already being made to organise next year's London Fashion Fortnight. The Committee hopes to include in the displays the greatest possible range of British ready-to-wear fashions and accessories. Outside their business appointments, visitors will have many other attractions to occupy their leisure hours, including the Festival itself in London and in nearby counties.

by
Mary Brooks Picken

A black and white illustration of a woman with short, dark, wavy hair. She is wearing a dark, sleeveless dress with a light-colored, possibly floral or geometric, pattern. She is holding a small, rectangular bag or clutch in her right hand. The style is reminiscent of mid-20th-century fashion illustrations.

Percale is always good for children. Use seersucker when there is little time for ironing. Pinafiores over little dresses of wool are good now that cold weather is, here; usually pina-fiores are easy to iron and are a great protection to a dress; they also look little-girlish, which is often desirable. Use trimming suited to your fabric. Be sure it is fast-colour. Bindings, braids—all can make a great deal of difference in the smartness.

By all means choose buttons that won't break or wash away. Good quality "bar" is safest. Good buttons can be used again and again. Just sew them on with a stem and use enough thread so they won't pull off. Little children can give buttons quite a workout. Make your own buttonholes or take them to your sewing center and have them done at a very reasonable price per buttonhole.

Sew for style, for becomingness, for good fit. Sew for cottons; cut and sew them to the very best of your ability and with every washing and ironing you will be proud of your good judgment and workmanship.

Boys like cowboy designs, and shirts for them of western prints are ideal. A. J. Butcher line firm constructs also flannel and good fabrics and a rule.

Jeans and long pants
cheaper bought ready-made
with shorts? Because the
shorts got a good workout
rip and the pants are the
use in the same way.

1990

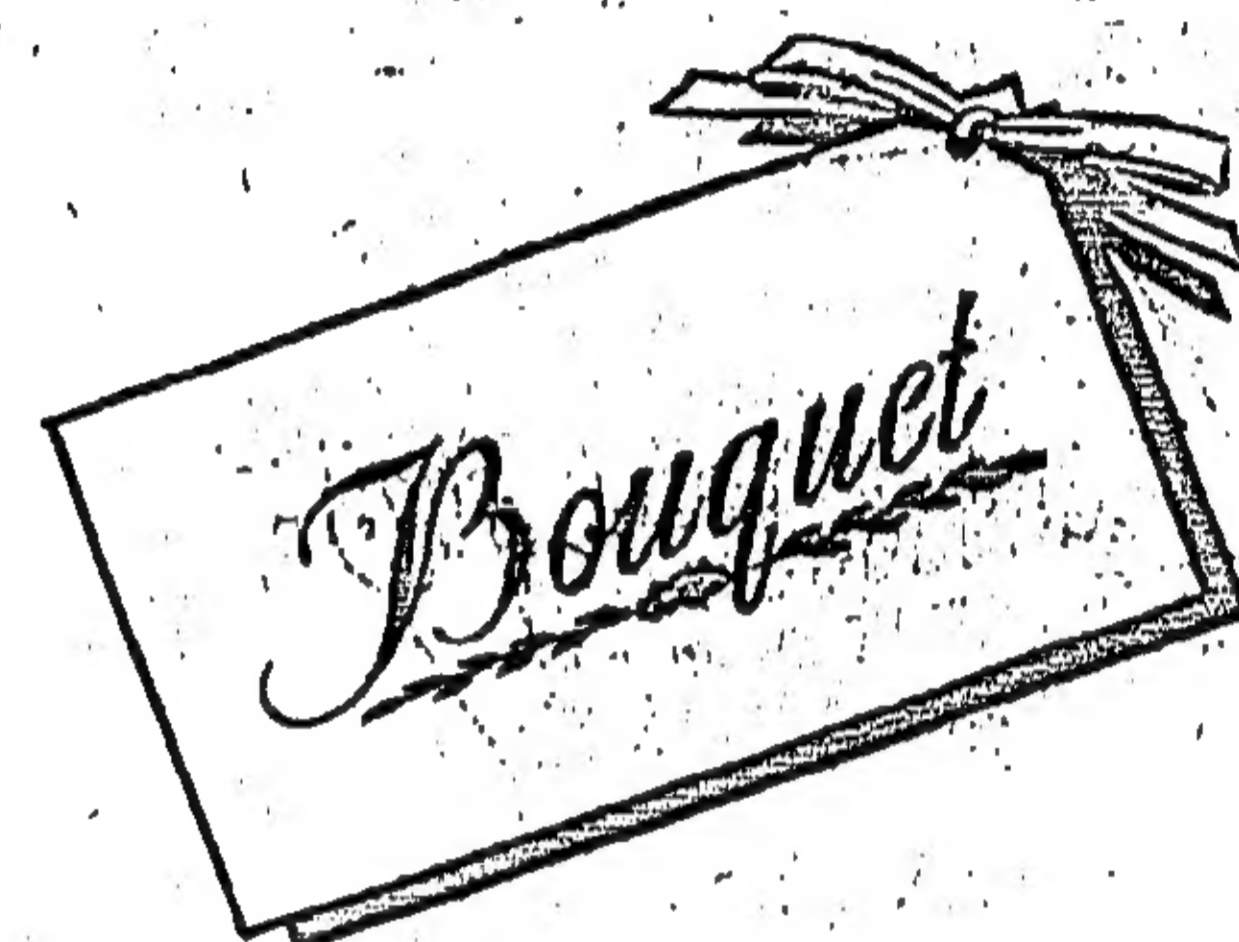
Elizabeth Arden

SALON TREATMENT VOUCHER

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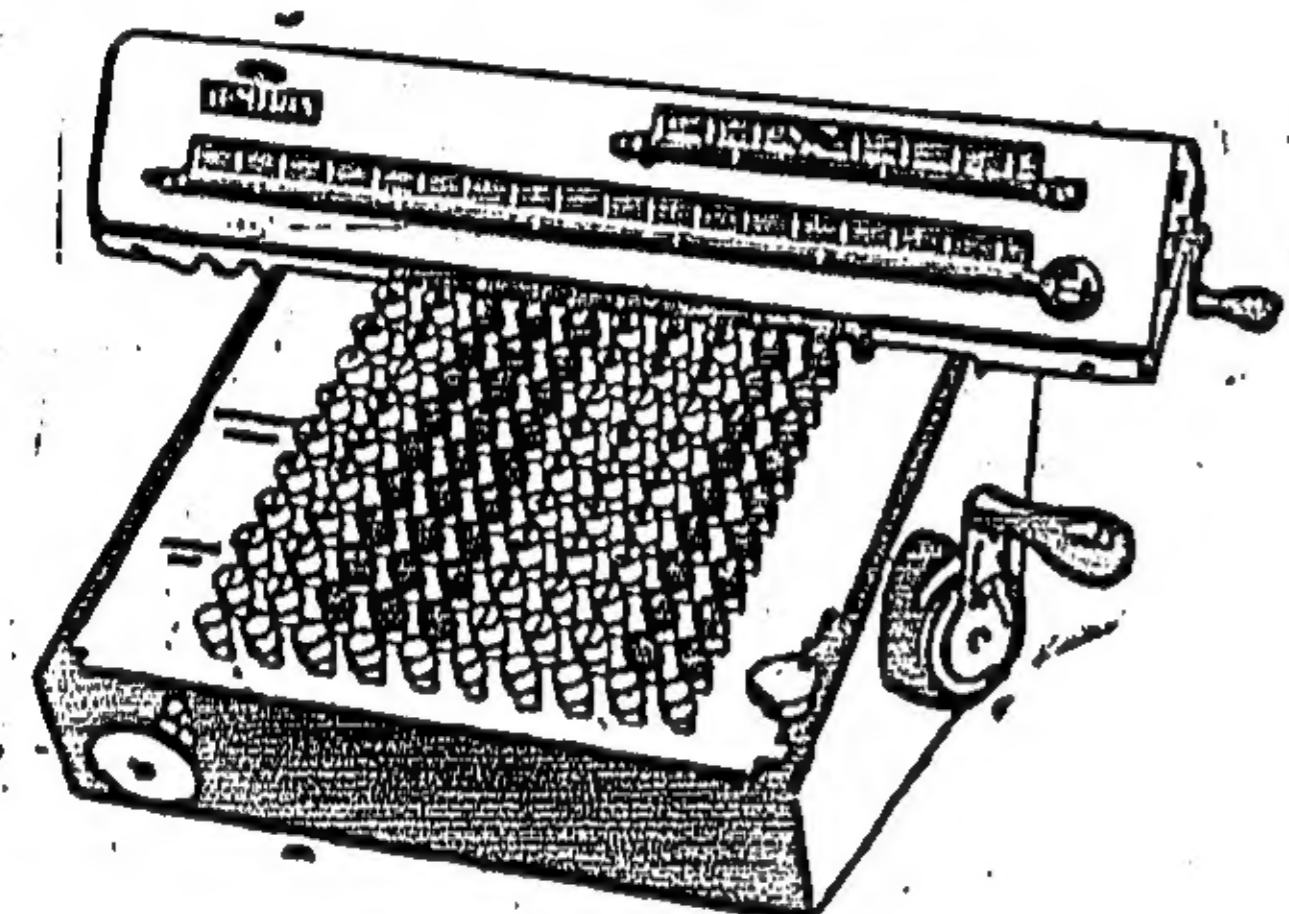
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Who gets the easy life in RUSSIA?

by Richard Jones

REMEMBER the Dynamos—the Soviet wonder football team that visited England just after the war? I was one of the privileged 80,000 who saw them open the season this year.

What an eye-opener it was! Nothing else during the whole of my year's stay in Russia revealed to me, as this event did, the enormous gulf that exists between the top and lower layers in this so-called workers' paradise.

From gleaming, chauffeur-driven cars—the last word in Soviet automobiles—stepped well-groomed party bosses, big business executives, factory directors, combine presidents—the new bureaucratic tiers of Russia—smugly confident and smiling in their prosperity.

In their wake trailed bevy of stylishly dressed women. Jostling with them for their places (at 25s. a time) were goldbrilliant, heavily bejewelled Red Army officers in olive green tunics and dark blue breeches, members of the Diplomatic Corps in their distinctive light grey uniforms, and thousands of other uniformed denizens of this strange city.

Goggled-eyed, disillusioned if you like, I stood watching this astonishing parade for half an hour before I turned to my Russian colleague and expressed my astonishment.

'With the job'

"These cars," I queried. His reply was simple but expressive. "Oh, they go with the job."

Quite a lot of things "go with the job" in the country where equality is considered a bourgeois virtue. There are at least seven steps in the social ladder which leads to the Kremlin—just supposing any ordinary Russian mother were rash enough to imagine that her son might one day wear the mantle of Russia's Dictator.

Soviet society, Stalin would have us believe, consists of only two classes—workers and peasants.

From bitter experience countless millions of his subjects know differently. They see highly privileged groups enjoying lives which make a mockery of Stalin's assurance that they enjoy "equal rights in all spheres of the economic, political, social and cultural life of the country."

They see all the old layers of society back again—the ruling class, the party aristocrats, and the pampered courtiers of the Kremlin.

Who are these privileged people?

At the top

Atop of the pyramid, of course, are Comrade Stalin and the 13 members of the Politburo. These are the omnipotent men.

I have stood on a corner of the busy Arbat Square and watched militiamen at 100-yard intervals literally sweep the road from the Kremlin of every thing and body on it in readiness for one of the great to pass.

But neither I nor anybody else ever caught as much as a solitary glimpse of the distinguished occupant sitting in the black, high-powered car that flashed by with its escort of secret police.

Nor was it because the car was travelling too fast; discreetly curtained side windows completely hid the Kremlin passenger from view as he sped on his way to Moscow's "no-man's-land," the vast wooded estate in which Russia's lords have their dachas, or country homes.

It is aptly called "no-man's-land" because no member of the public dare set foot within miles of it.

It is cordoned off by police, a banned area even to foreign diplomats.

Lesser stars

On the outer belt live the lesser stars, the top ranking party bosses, chiefs of Government departments and factory executives, men who earn in

the region of "100,000 roubles a year (or roughly £10,000 per annum), plus a town flat and car with chauffeur."

These "go with the job," and the wife has no servant problems.

It's tough going to reach this rung of the ladder, but tougher still to keep a firm footing. He's only got to deviate from the party "line" once and he's had it—dacha, flat, car, and everything else.

Second only to the ruling hierarchy are the chiefs of the Red Army, a generic term that covers all three services.

A Red Army officer belongs to the elite of Soviet society. Well paid, sophisticated, particularly if he has served in Germany or Austria, he forms the cream of Moscow's cafe society.

From the West he and his comrades have brought back the latest ideas in feminine fashions, so that their wives and sweethearts, when they go to the ballet or the smarter dining-out places, contrast oddly with the stay-at-homes. Even so, the Bolshevik—Moscow's most exclusive theatre—never witnessed a stranger sight than that of a pretty young woman wearing a daring crepe de Chine negligee—a gift from Berlin—under the impression that it was the latest in evening wear!

She was certainly much admired.

Most favoured

Although Stalin has roundly declared that the intelligentsia of Russia have never been a class, they nevertheless occupy a third place in the present Soviet society. They are easily the most

favoured class of all, and fortunate is he or she who can make the grade.

So long as "the masters of the word, the brush, the stage and music" sing the praises of the regime loud enough they can have everything they want—except freedom of thought.

This particularly applies to top-flight actors, authors, ar-

THE MAN FROM MOSCOW—Richard Jones was the editor of the Embassy magazine British Ally in Moscow

Lucky ones

Pride of place in this social scale is occupied by members of the exclusive Academy of Sciences, whose yearly pay ranges between 200,000 and 250,000 roubles. Cash bonuses make membership of this privileged club highly desirable.

What more natural than that these lucky ones should monopolise the opportunities of self-advancement for their sons and daughters?

Take any Russian university, and count the number of workers' children admitted into the ranks of the up-and-coming intelligentsia.

They are few and far between. Which is surprising when you consider that the lower middle classes—the fourth stratum of the new Soviet society—comprise the most homogeneous collection of the lot.

In it you have the lesser lights of the stage and screen mingling with Stakhanovites, and brigade leaders, lawyers, doctors, and professors mingling with the technical and industrial intelligentsia.

First Briton to Fight the Japs Has A Lucky Escape

OUT OF THE BLUE

By "ICARUS"

International Squadron, December 14, 1937

I was very still and quiet high up there in the cloudless sky after the chute cracked open. Swinging in that vast emptiness between heaven and earth, a great calm came over me after the roar and rattle of the dog-fight. Spread out fifteen thousand feet below stretched the placid Central China countryside, like some great market-garden broken everywhere by little sheets of water which lay around the margin of blue Poyang Lake. My right arm hung useless.

It did not hurt at all, but it had stopped working after that sudden hard punch in the shoulder as I'd crossed in on the big green wing-bomber ten minutes before. Then the nine Jap scouts had come down on the three of us—Omer Polvre, Johnnie Chan and myself—our old Hawk III divebombers not much against their sleek Nippon built Dowditts. With one hand to work both throttle and stick and guns, three tough Nippon navy pilots can be an awful crowd. That was why, ten minutes later, I was floating slowly down, and thanking my lucky stars that it was over.



Suddenly there came a screaming roar. A dark green blur flashed into my field of vision as I dangled. Rat-tat-tat-tat... rat-tat-tat-tat-tat! So they were not going to leave me alone after all. The Emperor needed an offering, and a pilot

who gets down may fight again! Struggling, by some effort of strength—summoned from goodness-knows-where I heaved up and caught the shrouds about eighteen inches above my head with my left hand. Miraculously I managed to do it, again, and again. Now the whole canopy of the chute was no more level and even. It was slipping swiftly sideways and I felt the cold blast of the wind against my bare cheek as my goggles whipped back. But they were still coming. One after the other, each chattering out a staccato burst of about twenty-five rounds before he pulled up to let the next have a go.

There was no doubt that they had won. It would not be very painful and it would be very soon. I stopped thinking about the Japs at all. Through my mind there passed pictures of life at home far away from China and I saw relatives and friends very vividly. I was growing weaker from my wound. The left hand had no more strength to drag down the shrouds and slip the chute. I knew that once I lost my grip the canopy would billow up, and the slowed fall would make me an easy target. But there was just nothing I could do about it now. I let go, and fell three feet or so before the released silk lines pulled me up—just as the Jap leader fired.

Silence! There was still a sound of engines, but their drone was dying in the distance. No more machine-gunning. Wonderfully they had left me. I looked down with new hope. The ground was very close now. Half land, half water. For the first time I tried to estimate the speed of my descent. I had never jumped before. Then I

looked up—and froze with horror. There was no more that smooth round alken bulge, symmetrical about the circular central airvent. Nothing but a mass of ragged ribbons hanging together. The bullets that had missed me had not missed the chute. It was riddled (more than six hundred holes were afterwards counted.)



A feeling of panic swept over me. How fast must I be falling? The ground seemed to be coming up very fast indeed; I waited for the bone-shattering shock that would wipe me out. But nothing happened at all. Gently as a falling leaf my feet hit solid earth between two small lakets. I sank with the chute to the soil and my strength left me completely. Only my brain stayed crystal clear. From above the dykeworks and rice-field ridges heads began to pop up a few dozen yards away. The country people were scared of the strange visitor. Minutes went by before a Chinese private advanced cautiously towards my huddled form with long-barrelled Mauser at the ready.

He held the muzzle about a yard from my face, looked very frightened, but very determined. I smiled at him and tried my smattering of Chinese. "Friend," I got out, "English friend." He smiled too. Then, at last I could relax. He called the farm folk and they came rushing across the paddy. Some of them hurried to make a litter under his orders. It was alright, they said. The schoolteacher had given me a Red Cross kit, and they grinned hugely, maybe some English wine too. If I was going to die, I thought, it would not be too bad here among friends again. Better than being blasted out of the lonely sky.

Science At The 1951 Festival

By IAN COX

Science Director for the Festival of Britain

THAT science is international is the general belief in Britain. To this international store of knowledge and experience, however, Britain has contributed at least as much as any other country; it is natural, therefore, that science will occupy a proud place in the Festival of Britain 1951.

The opportunities for the display of science during next year are twofold. On the one hand, it forms an important element in a number of officially organised exhibitions which are the responsibility of the Festival of Britain Office, a Government Department brought into being specially for the purpose. In addition to this will be the subject of special sessions and conferences arranged by learned institutions and societies.

Recent Advance

It is possible already to instance some examples of these. In Edinburgh, Scotland, the British Association meeting will be specially planned to make a full contribution to the Festival. In London, the Royal Society of Medicine the leading scientific medical society of the British Commonwealth with an international membership—is arranging a number of meetings at which men and women who have contributed notably to the recent advance of medicine in Britain will themselves give an account of their work. These will take place from May until the beginning of July.

The Institutions of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers are inviting experts from all parts of the world to a ten-day conference which will meet successfully in London, Glasgow, Scotland, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland. Similarly, the Institutions of Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineers are arranging a joint conference with a wide programme that will last about a fortnight in the beginning of June.

The conference arranged by another Institution—the British Radio Engineers—extends over the whole of the Festival period. The range of subjects for discussion is a wide one and includes, for example, the specialist aspects of electronic instrumentation and of television reception and transmission. The latter will be the subject of a summer school to be held in Downing College, Cambridge.

Three Projects

Such activities as these will be numerous and varied, and will be mainly of interest to visitors who are themselves scientists or technologists. They are, of course, essentially the concern of the learned Societies and Institutions, but the Festival Office is able to co-ordinate plans to prevent overlaps in the date of these activities, and will ensure that plans are sufficiently advanced, that a comprehensive programme is issued.

In the official exhibitions in 1951, on the other hand, science will be displayed primarily to that large section of the public

which has no specialist training. Three projects in particular are designed, in whole or part, for its display. Two of them are in London—the Thames Bank Exhibition, and the Exhibition of Science in South Kensington while in Glasgow there will be an Exhibition of Industrial Power.

The Thames Bank Exhibition is the largest ever to employ the narrative technique. It tells the story of two forces—the initiative of the People, and the resources of their Land—acting together to engender the contributions to civilisation of which the British are justly proud.

Visual Examples

It will be shown, too, that this combination is as potent and creative as ever it was, and that the future of Britain is well founded on the continuing achievements of her scientists, industrialists, technologists and designers. The story will largely be told through visual examples drawn from science and industrial design.

The stress will be on the present, and on the applications of its subject matter to the improvement of the human lot. The background against which the industrial and scientific displays will be shown is the living working world today, a particular aspect of which gives the title to each pavilion—"The Country," "Natural Resources," "Power and Production," "Sea and Ships," "Homes," "Sport," "Health" and so on.

A feature that has already excited attention is the great Dome of Discovery. Whereas the other sections in the Exhibition will be mainly concerned with achievements visible in Britain, in the Dome the scope of display will not even be limited by the boundaries of the earth itself.

The Dome

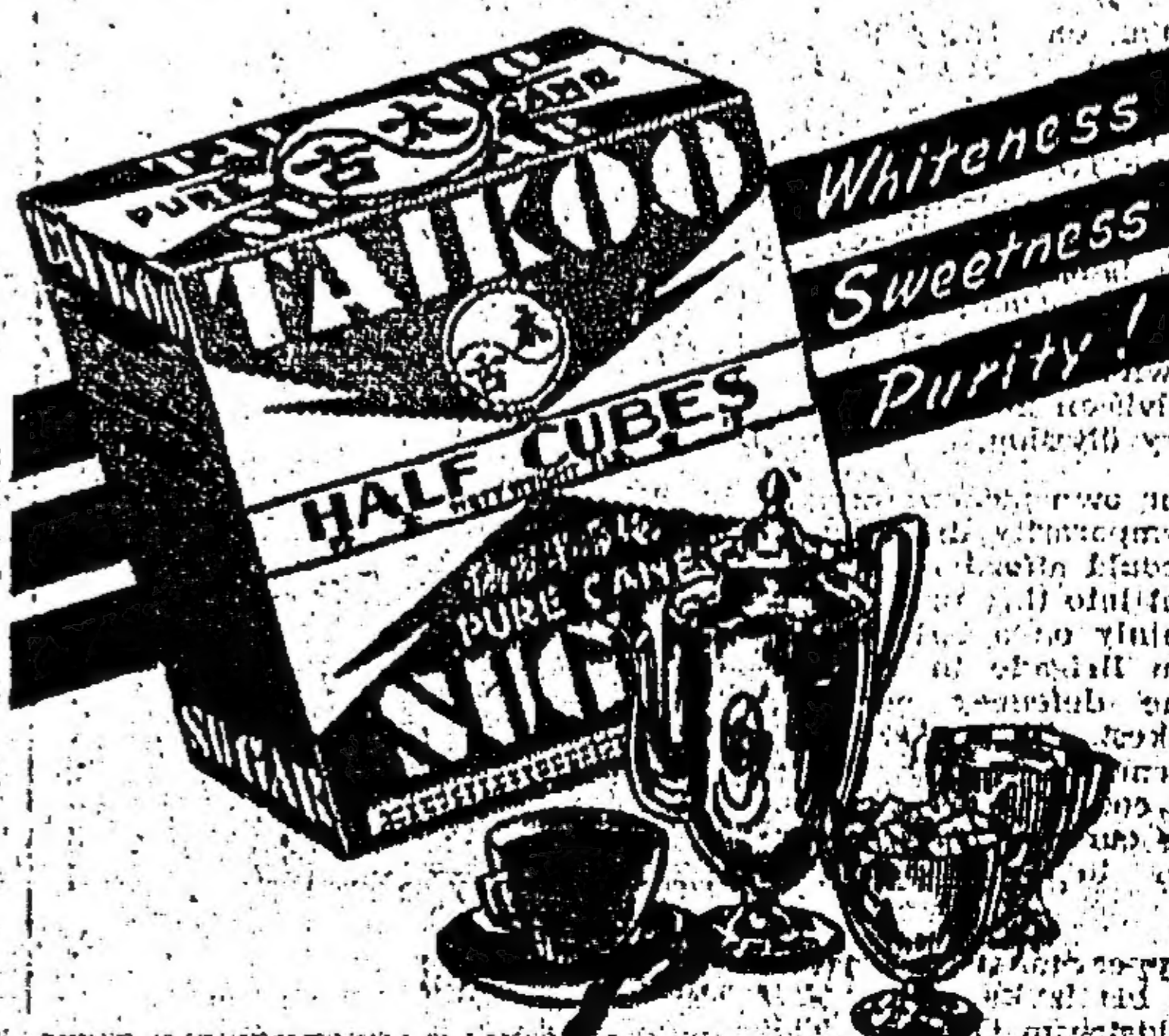
While science will be shown in its particular applications in other sections, it is the Dome that offers it special opportunities for display on its own ground. The subject matter here will range from British discoveries in the depths of the oceans and the deepest underground, over the land, through the atmosphere and the biosphere, and away in outer space itself.

Proper attention, too, will be given to these other British discoverers who have taken as it were, towards, gradual revealing between them, secrets of the architecture of behaviour of matter and ultimately making possible such achievements as electric power, television, synthetic drugs, plastics, steam power, or the many results of nuclear fission.

In the Exhibition of Science at South Kensington, the main emphasis will be on the spirit of scientific discovery, which has always flourished in Britain, and on recent advances in unravelling the structure of matter, and in explaining the mechanism of life itself.

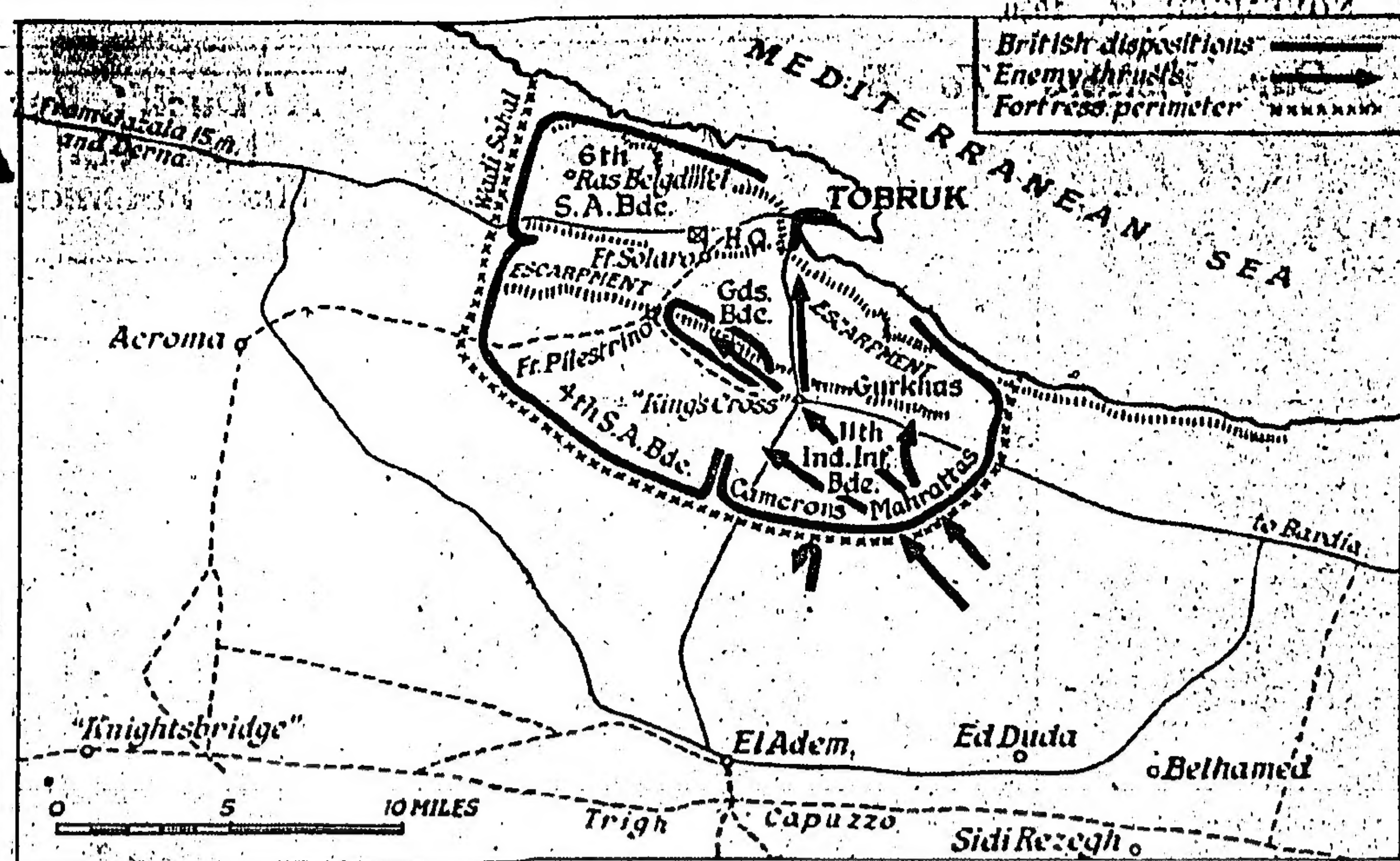
This Exhibition is not being designed for men of science or professional technologists, although they will undoubtedly find many new methods of presentation to interest them.

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TAIKOO SUGAR





HOW ROMMEL'S FORCES OVERRAN TOBRUK

By Winston Churchill

It had been the Cabinet view that even if the Eighth Army were beaten back Tobruk should remain a thorn in the enemy's side, and as late as June 18, 1942, Mr. Churchill had been assured by Gen. Auchinleck that Gen. Ritchie would leave sufficient troops to hold it "even should it become temporarily isolated."

GEN. KLOPPER, commanding the 2nd South African Division, was placed in charge of the fortress. Supplies and ammunition were sufficient for 90 days, and Gen. Klopper was confident that Tobruk could play its part in the plan, which included the retention by the Eighth Army of the strong points of El Adem and Belhamed outside the perimeter.

The garrison included our infantry brigades (14 battalions), a tank brigade and 61 infantry tanks, five regiments of field and medium artillery, and about 10 anti-tank guns. In addition there were about 10,000 men in administrative and transport units centred round the port and base installations. In all a total of about 35,000 men were within the perimeter, a force very similar in size to that which had held Tobruk when it was first besieged a year before.

After a lull of only two days, on June 18 Rommel renewed his offensive. In a series of rapid moves he took El Adem, Belhamed, and Acroma. On June 19 he defeated our 4th Armoured Brigade at Sidi Rezegh, reducing them to a strength of only 20 tanks. By the 19th Tobruk was isolated and surrounded, and until tank reinforcements came to hand there was no effective armoured force to support or relieve the garrison from outside.

Panzer attack

At 6 a.m. on June 20 the enemy opened a heavy bombardment with guns and dive-bombers on the southeastern part of the Tobruk perimeter, held by the 15th Indian Infantry Brigade. Half an hour later the attack was launched, led by the 1st Panzer Division, supported by the 10th Panzer Division, together with the Italian armoured division and a motorised infantry division.

With our own armour outside Tobruk temporarily disposed of, Rommel could afford to put his full weight into this single blow, fell mainly on a battalion of the Indian Brigade in a sector where the defences were at their weakest. They were soon completely penetrated. No fighter protection could be given to our ships as our Air Force was withdrawn to distant landing bases.

Gen. Klopper ordered a counter-attack by his tanks and part of the Coldstream Guards. This was hastily organised and delayed. The plan failed. All remaining British tanks were taken into the cauldron south of the road junction called "The Cross," where the enemy's attack was of no avail. By June 21 a handful of tanks remained, and our position was desperate.

At 2 p.m. Rommel himself was there. He ordered one group directly on to Tobruk. It suffered heavily from artillery fire, but reached the Solara ridge at 3.30 p.m., and by 6 p.m. was on the outskirts of Tobruk. Another group was sent due west from King's Cross, along the ridge towards Pilastrino, where they met the Guards Brigade hastily forming front to meet attack from this unexpected direction.

All that afternoon and evening the Guards Brigade, strongly supported by every battery that could be mustered, fought a stern battle and suffered heavy losses. Some ground was lost and the brigade headquarters was captured, but at nightfall the enemy had been brought to a halt. The situation was perilous.

The western and southern sides of the perimeter were intact and the Gurkhas on the extreme left were holding out, but the enemy were in possession of a great part of the Tobruk fortress. All our reserve troops were pinned down. Demolition was ordered of the closely threatened base installations. In Tobruk itself the reserve of transport, necessary for the evacuation, was immobilised and soon to be destroyed.

Fighting hard

At 8 p.m. on June 20 General Klopper reported to Eighth Army Headquarters: "My H. Q. surrounded. Infantry on perimeter still fighting hard. Am holding out, but I do not know how long." He asked for instructions, and was told: "Come out tomorrow night preferably. If not, tonight to conference and asked their views."

Some said that effective resistance was no longer possible. With the main supplies in enemy hands ammunition was running short; to continue fighting meant heavy casualties to no purpose. Let all who could break out. But others were for fighting on. The transport, without which escape was not possible, had been captured. There was hope that a relieving column might come from the south. Let what remained be concentrated in the south-west corner of the perimeter and fight on till relieved.

At 2 a.m. the moon set and a break-out through the minefields, even if hitherto practicable, became impossible. Gen. Klopper held a radio-telephone conversation with Gen. Ritchie and told him that the situation was a "shambles." If resistance were continued, terrible casualties would result; he was "doing the worst." Gen. Ritchie instructed him:

"Every day and hour of resistance materially assists our cause. I cannot tell the tactical situation, and must therefore leave you to act on your own judgment regarding capitulation. The whole of the Eighth Army has watched with admiration your gallant fight."

Capitulation

At dawn on the 21st Gen. Klopper sent out a parlementaire with an offer to capitulate, and at 7.45 a.m. German officers accepted his surrender. His orders were received by many of his troops, some of whom had hardly been engaged, with incredulity and dismay. To some of his commanding officers he had to issue personal instructions, for they would not accept them from any other source. According to German records 25,000 of our men were taken prisoner.

Axis plans

The news of the capture of Tobruk without the need of a long siege revolutionised the Axis plans. Hitherto it had been intended that after Tobruk was taken Rommel should stand on the Egyptian frontier and that the next major effort should be the capture of Malta by air-borne and seaborne forces. As late as June 21 Mussolini reiterated these orders. The day after Tobruk fell Rommel reported that he proposed to destroy the small British forces left on the frontier, and thus open the way to Egypt. The condition and morale of his forces, the large captures of munitions and supplies, and the weakness of the British position prompted pursuit "into the heart of Egypt."

He requested approval. A letter also arrived from Hitler pressing Rommel's proposals upon Mussolini. The Duce needed no persuasion. Elated at the prospect of conquering Egypt, he postponed the assault on Malta till the beginning of September, and Rommel—now a Field-Marshal, rather to Italian surprise—was authorised to occupy the relatively narrow passage between Alamaina and the Qattara Depression as the starting-point for future operations whose final objective was the Suez Canal.

Hitler himself has not been confident of success against Malta, as he mistrusted the forward to Matruh on June 25 and decided to take over direct

ability of the Italian troops, who would have formed the major part of the expedition. The attack might well have failed. Nevertheless it now seems certain that the shattering and grievous loss of Tobruk spared the island from the supreme trial. This is a consolation of which no good soldier, whether involved or not, should avail himself. The burden falls upon the High Command rather than on Gen. Klopper, and still less upon his troops.

Gen. Ritchie proved himself both a competent Staff Officer and a resolute Corps Commander. Nevertheless, it was a bad arrangement by which he left his desk as Gen. Auchinleck's deputy Chief of Staff to become the Commander of the Eighth Army. The lack of clear thought and the ill-defined responsibility between Gen. Auchinleck and his recent Staff Officer, Gen. Ritchie, had led to a misjudgment of the forces which in its character and consequences constitutes an unfortunate page in British military history.

The pursuit

Rommel swiftly organised his pursuit, and on June 24 crossed the frontier to Egypt, opposed only by our light mobile columns, and the stubborn and magnificent fighters of the Royal Air Force, who really covered the retreat of the main body of the Eighth Army to Matruh.

Their position here was not strong. About the town itself there was an organised defensive system, but south of it only some lines of unconnected minefields inadequately guarded. The Matruh line, if it were to be successfully held, needed a powerful armoured force to guard its southern flank. The 7th Armoured Division, though now rebuilt to nearly a hundred tanks, was not yet capable of such a task.

Gen. Auchinleck himself came forward to Matruh on June 25 and decided to take over direct

CHAPTER TWENTY OF "THE HINGE OF FATE," MR. CHURCHILL'S FOURTH BOOK OF SECOND WORLD WAR MEMOIRS.

operational command of the Army from Gen. Ritchie. He should have done this when I asked him to in May.

Prime Minister to Gen. Auchinleck.

28 June 42. I am very glad you have taken command. Do not vex yourself with anything except the battle. Fight it out wherever it flows. Nothing matters but destroying the enemy's armed and armoured force. A strong stream of reinforcements is approaching. We are sure you are going to win in the end.

Gen. Auchinleck quickly concluded that it was not possible to make a final stand at Matruh. Arrangements were already in hand for the preparation and occupation of the Alamaina position 120 miles farther back. To halt the enemy, if only for a time, the following dispositions were made: The Xth Corps with the 10th Indian and 50th British Infantry Divisions, held the Matruh defences.

Further south, under command of the XIIIth Corps, were the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade, covering a six-mile gap in the minefields, and the New Zealand Division. The 1st Armoured Division and the 7th Armoured Division guarded the desert flank. The New Zealand Division, which had arrived at Matruh from Syria on June 21, were at length moved on to the 28th into action on the ridge.

Broke clear

That evening the enemy broke through the front of the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade, where the minefield was incomplete. The next morning they streamed through the gap, and then, passing behind the New Zealanders, encircled and attacked them from three sides. Desperate fighting continued all day, and at the end it seemed that the division was doomed.

Gen. Freyberg had been severely wounded. But he had a worthy successor. Brig. Inglis was determined to break out. Shortly after midnight the 4th New Zealand Brigade moved due east across country with all its battalions deployed and bayonets fixed. For 1,000 yards no enemy were met. Then firing broke out. The whole brigade charged in line.

The Germans were taken completely by surprise and in hand-to-hand fighting under the moon were routed. The rest of the New Zealand Division struck south by circuitous routes. This is how Rommel has described the episode.

The wild flare-up which ensued involved my own battle headquarters. The exchanges of fire between my forces and the New Zealanders reach an extraordinary pitch of intensity. Soon my headquarters were surrounded by burning vehicles, making them the target for continuous enemy fire at close range. I had enough of this after a while, and ordered the troops with the staff to move back southwards. The confusion reigning on that night can scarcely be imagined.

"Rommel" by Desmond Young, P. 209.

Thus the New Zealanders broke clear, and the whole division was reunited in a high state of discipline and ardour near the Alamaina position 20 miles away. So little were they disorganised that they could be used forthwith to stiffen the defences at Alamaina.

The XXXth Corps had been withdrawn earlier to Alamaina. When joined there by the Xth and XIIIth Corps the whole army, on June 30, was ranged on or behind the new position. The troops were amazed rather than depressed.

Flanks secure

The Alamaina position runs from the railway station of that name to the impassable Qattara Depression, 35 miles to the southward. This was a long line, the forces available to hold. Much work had been done, but except for semi-permanent fortifications around Alamaina itself the line consisted chiefly of disconnected works. The flanks, however, were secure, and the Eighth Army had been strongly reinforced. The New Zealand Division was in perfect order after the line action it had fought. The 9th Australian Division was also soon to arrive and win high distinction.

With the advantage of short communication, and with Alexandria only 40 miles away, the reorganisation of the Eighth Army did not take long. Auchinleck, once in direct command, seemed a different man from the thoughtful strategist with one eye on the decisive battle and the other on the vague and remote dangers in Syria and Persia. He sought at once to regain the tactical initiative.

As early as July 2 he made the first of a series of counter-attacks which continued until the middle of the month. These challenged Rommel's precarious ascendancy. I sent my encouragement, on the morrow of the vote of censure debate [in the House of Commons on July 1 and 2], which had been an accompaniment to the cannonade.

Battle swayed

Prime Minister to Gen. Auchinleck.

July 4, 1942. I cannot help liking very much the way things seem to be going. If fortune turns I am sure you will press your advantage, as you say, "relentlessly."

Auchinleck's counter-attacks pressed Rommel very hard for the first fortnight of July. He then took up the challenge, and from July 18 to July 20 renewed his attempts to break the British line. On the 21st he had to report that he was checked: "The crisis still exists." On the 26th he was contemplating withdrawal to the frontier. He complained that he had received little in the way of reinforcements; he was short of men, tanks and artillery; the British Air Force was extremely active.

And so the battle swayed back and forth until the end of the month, by which time both sides had fought themselves to a standstill. The Eighth Army under Auchinleck had weathered the storm, and in its stubborn stand had taken 7,000 prisoners. Egypt was still safe.

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FINED
\$1,500

Pleading guilty through counsel, Mr. J. C. Stewart, two counts of exporting prohibited goods and exporting unmanifested cargo, Wong M. 55, coxswain of the motor junk Wah Heng, was fined \$1,500 or six months by Mr. Hin-shi Lo at Central this morning.

Revenue Inspector D. Kennedy, prosecuting, told the Court that as a result of information to the Revenue Department that he was keeping a watch over defendant's junk for sometime. 4 p.m. yesterday, the junk was boarded off West Point and was brought to Stone Pier.

Upon searching the junk, revenue officers found two large tanks, containing five tons of kerosene concealed under the floor, and a quantity of kerosene was also found in the tank. The tanks were no hidden, but normally they could not be seen.

Mr. Stewart, in mitigation, said that the junk was built 10 years ago and was reconstructed five years ago and the tanks were left as they were. He said that no kerosene had been made since then and the tanks were not used and constructed for smuggling purposes. The defendant and the owners of the junk were using the tanks to store the junk to make kerosene.

The court sentenced \$1,500.

No Clearance Permit

It is a serious offence to leave port at night without a clearance permit, Mr. T. B. Low told Lung King-tai, master of sailing junk No. T2213H, at the Marine Court this morning. Lung was fined \$100 by the Magistrate.

According to the Prosecution, defendant's junk was seen off Lyndell Island on Wednesday night. When intercepted it was discovered that no clearance permit had been obtained by her master.

Pleading guilty, Chan said that he did not know it was necessary to obtain a clearance permit to go to Pink Chow which is also under Hongkong jurisdiction.

Thanksgiving Day

To mark Thanksgiving Day the American Club, although not having any official celebration, will provide its members with a traditional turkey fare for dinner tonight.

General took the salute.

ILLEGAL RADIO

\$3,000 Fine Imposed

A Hupeh wireless operator, Lam Sui-hing, 30, of 8 Chuen Yuen Street, third floor, was fined \$3,000 or six months by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning for the possession of a radio transmitting apparatus without a licence.

A charge of establishing a radio communication station without a permit was withdrawn when Lam entered a plea of not guilty and the Prosecution offered no evidence.

Mr. A. L. Gordon, Assistant Superintendent of Police, prosecuting, said that defendant's premises was searched on November 4 and the wireless apparatus was found in a suitcase. Defendant told him that it was his property.

While the police were searching the house some documents were taken out of the veranda and were examined by Mr. Gordon. He found that the station was being used for the usual commercial communication.

He said that this was the first case of this kind.

was formally charged with an offence. Counsel did not propose, however, at this stage to reveal the contents of either of those statements to the Judge as it was the rule of law that they should not be divulged until his Lordship was satisfied that the statements were admissible in evidence and that they made voluntarily.

The trial is proceeding.

Sino - British Club - Meeting

The first annual general meeting of the Sino-British Club Hongkong will be held on Wednesday, November 29, in the Hongkong Hotel Roof Garden.

Tea will be served to the members who require it between 5 and 5.30 p.m. and business will commence at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

The agenda includes the Chairman's Report and presentation of the Accounts, election of officers; election of Union officers with Literary, Music, Library and Social Groups to sit on the Co-ordinating Committee.

Regarding the election of officers, members are asked to collect to the meeting prepared to make nominations or to second nominations in by post to the Hon. Secretary, The Sino-British Club, November 29.

Members are invited to bring with them any friends who wish to be associated in promoting Sino-British friendship.

a tram gateman, Ip Lok, 32, was withdrawn before Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning when the "Prosecution" offered no evidence.

Defendant was alleged to have committed the offence on, October 10, at Shaikwan when he permitted a tram to proceed westward knowing that a passenger, Wong Kaul-ching had fallen off the railing during the journey.

Mr YK Kan, representing the defendant, referred to the fact of the case and said that no nuisance had been committed. Defendant, he said, might have been charged with some other offence but not nuisance. In this case complainant fell off the tram when he was boarding it and the defendant failed to stop the tram but allowed it to proceed.

INTENDED TO HOUSE-BREAK.

Arrested in Yuenpui district because he was acting in a suspicious manner at 2 a.m. on Wednesday, Lung Wai, 20, unemployed, who had been in Hongkong for two days was sentenced to three months' hard labour and recommended for punishment by Mr O'Mahada at Kowloon this morning.

Lung admitted the charge of entering and removing of furniture in the house of a house-keeper. He had a bundle of keys with him which he admitted were intended to be used for house-breaking.

7.10. Net Branding (Piano) and orchestra to 7.15. Semi-Humour Franchise (Studio); 8.00. The Editorial (London Relay); 8.10. Local Studio Concert. Michael Tin (Gems) with piano accompaniment by Betty Brown; 8.30. John Bull's Band—British "Hit" of the Weekday (Studio); 8.45. Sports Review, by Bill Phillips (Studio); 9.10. Thursday Serenade (A. Proctor); 9.15. 1936. The Year's Review; 9.30. Betty Brown; 9.30. My Library—A Talk by Elizabeth Brown (HMC); 9.45. Mantovani (HMC); 10.00. 1936. The Year's Review (London Relay); 10.15. Western Report; 10.15. "Ring up the Curious" (Columbia) and "Madman" by Offenbach; Lorey Dyer (Soprano), Henry Wendon (Tenor), Dennis Robie (Baritone), 1935 Opera Reviews and other news, including the Standard Robinson (HMC); 11.10. Goodnight—Radio; 11.15. Weather Forecast; 11.30. News; 11.30. Close down.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION.

The key to solving a non-what-if-it-was-a-door is different from the key to the one in the form of a square.

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